

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Zambia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	611-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$923,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1995
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: The USAID program in Zambia supports the rule of law/alternative dispute resolution systems (ADR) and public debate of policy issues. ADR develops arbitration and mediation systems through technical assistance, training and grants to the courts to improve the efficiency of resolution of cases. Under public debate, grants are provided to local non-governmental organizations (church-based, professional associations and unions) and media organizations to engage in public debate on development and political process issues. USAID will explore options to incorporate Public Private Alliance into its program.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Access to Justice (\$323,000 DA). ADR will be the focus of rule of law programming with arbitration and mediation and will combine the courts and independent arbitrators under an administrative umbrella to ensure effective case management. The program will support legal and institutional reforms by establishing Arbitration and Court Annexed Mediation to resolve disputes. A key module of the program will research the dearth of trained and professional ADR practitioners and implement incentive activities based on the findings. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics (prime) for mediation training and the Law Association of Zambia (prime) for arbitration. The Zambian courts began conducting their own mediation settlement weeks in 2002.

Public Debate (\$600,000 DA). USAID will further its activities in public debate through membership organizations as a means for increased citizen participation in democracy and in government policy formulation. The small grants fund managed by an international non-governmental organization will continue to support civil society in spearheading debate in various public interest areas which should ultimately lead to new policy and reform in areas such as corruption, conduct of elections, poverty alleviation, constitutional reform, parliamentary reform, rights of women and HIV/AIDS. USAID will help develop public debate tools such as opinion surveys and media reporting capacity. It is anticipated that public opinion polling will be a new and effective means for citizen awareness of issues and progress in Zambia. The Stage I Parliament Reform project funded jointly by five donors, with USAID as the lead donor, will support strategic planning, public consultation, a long-term project design, training and creation of pilot constituency offices for parliament-citizen relations and feedback on government service delivery performance. Principal grantee: PACT (prime), with sub-grants provided to local membership organizations for conducting debates and research.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will phase out and conclude implementation of activities under this strategic objective by the end of this year. Some of these activities will be continued under the Democracy and Governance (DG) program of the new Country Strategy Plan.

Performance and Results: Targets have been met in both arbitration and mediation. ADR has recorded impressive growth to 949 cases and exceeded the target of 700. Of these the majority have been

resolved, with 98% of the cases in the most recent settlement week held in Livingstone. It is anticipated that this figure will continue to grow and the DG team is considering revising targets for the out years. The Zambia Dispute Resolution Center now has its own office and active membership. In public debate, membership organizations funded by grants have targeted four public policy issues. The four issues are corruption, media reform, constitution and decentralization and were judged priority by civil society organizations. Significant breakthroughs were achieved in parliamentary reform and combating corruption following ten years of impasse. For these two issues, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has responded to the growing concerns of civil society. The GRZ has publicly stated its intention to table both constitution and media law reforms. For the upcoming and final year of the program, it is expected that results achieved in FY 2002 and FY 2003 will be further consolidated.

By the end of this program, USAID interventions will not only have benefited professional arbitrators and trained mediators (who will be providing services to commercial clients to assist with resolving disputes) but also have in place a favorable legal and institutional framework within which to operate. Approximately 25 local membership organizations will have been provided grants to encourage public debate on public policy issues. A few of the funded debates will have led to reforms of public policies affecting Zambians.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

611-004 Democracy and Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	7,670	11,089	300
Expenditures	4,496	10,804	0
Unliquidated	3,174	285	300
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,462	0	1,000
Expenditures	1,925	96	500
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	9,132	11,089	1,300
Expenditures	6,421	10,900	500
Unliquidated	2,711	189	800
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	923	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	923	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	10,055	11,089	1,300